FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RADIO REPORTS LEADERS' APPEARANCES FOR 7-14 MAY

AU141608 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 7 and 14 May, which are noted in parentheses, reports the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a celebration in Mezdra to mark the anniversary of deceased Communist Kinov. (1730 GMT 7 May)

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a celebration in Sofia on conductor Stefanov's birthday. (1730 GMT 10 May) He is also reported to have received UNESCO official Murave in Sofia (1900 GMT 12 May) and to have attended a meeting of cultural committee organs and the trade unions held in Sofia. (1730 GMT 13 May)

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a session of the Veliko Turnovo okrug party committee. (0900 GMT 12 May) Dyulgerov is also reported to have attended a joint meeting of cultural organs and the trade unions in Sofia. (1730 GMT 13 May)

Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a plenum of the Veliko Turnovo okrug party committee in Veliko Turnovo. (0900 GMT 12 May)

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended an extended session of the Committee for Living Standards in Plovdiv. (1730 GMT 13 May)

SOVIET SECURITY OFFICIAL LEADS DELEGATION

AU161817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] On 16 May, at the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, a delegation of the USSR Committee for State Security led by Viktor Chubrikov, chairman of the committee, arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Colonel General Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department head, and by Minister Stoyanov.

FILIPOV RECEIVES VISITING USSR TRADE MINISTER

AU131616 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Grigoriy Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade. The meeting was attended by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DANISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU161951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] On 16 May the BCP delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, which took part in the 27th congress of the Danish Communist Party, returned to Bulgaria.

PARTY PRESS REPORTS HU YAOBANG'S ARRIVAL IN SFRY

AU131327 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 11 May on page 7, in its "From the World" column, carries the following CTK report on the arrival of Hu Yaobang, CPC secretary general, in Belgrade, on 10 May: "At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Hu Yaobang, CPC secretary general, arrived in Belgrade yesterday for a 5-day visit to the SFRY. With Mitja Ribicic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, he will confer on bilateral relations between the two parties and countries as well as on current international issues. During his stay in Yugoslavia, he will also meet with representatives of the League of Communists and work collectives in the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene Socialist Republics."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech of the same day, in the "24 Hours Abroad" column, on page 7, carries the following CTK-attributed report on Hu's arrival in Yugoslavia: "Hu Yaobang, CPC secretary general, has arrived in Belgrade for a 5-day visit to the SFRY."

KOSTIC-LED LCY DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Received by Jakes

AU131823 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 83 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Exchange of Experiences"]

[Text] Prague, 10 May -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received on Tuesday an LCY delegation led by Petar Kostic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, which arrived in Czechoslovakia for a study sojourn, at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Other members of the delegation are Nedeljko Magazin, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Ivo Vajgl, secretary of the commission of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

During the friendly meeting, the two representatives exchanged experiences on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the two parties' congresses, especially in the sphere of economic management, and briefed each other on the political and economic situation in the CSSR and the SFRY. They expressed the wish to further develop and consolidate mutual economic relations and to unite efforts in the struggle for world peace and social progress.

The meeting was attended by Zbynek Sojak, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Trajko Lipkovski, ambassador of the SFRY to the CSSR, was also present.

Visit to Slovakia

AU160950 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 83 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- Yesterday in Bratislava, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received an LCY delegation led by Petar Kostic, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, which is on a study visit to our country on the basis of the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation. In a friendly discussion Comrade Hruskovic informed the guests about the economic and social development of the Slovak Socialist Republic within the framework of the united Czechoslovak economy.

The reception was attended by Rudolf Netik and Gejza Kovac, heads of CPSL Central Committee departments. Accompanied by Gejza Kovac, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, the LCY delegation then visited the CPSL District Committee in Bratislava-3 and the Bratislava Electrotechnical Works, where it had a discussion with the economic management and party functionaries.

Final Meeting With Jakes

LD162137 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a study delegation of the LCY, headed by Petar Kostic, member of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium, at the close of the delegation's stay in Czechoslovakia. During a cordial and open discussion both sides expressed interest in the further development of reciprocal cooperation.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DANISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD171024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] The CPCZ delegation led by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague from Copenhagen today. It was taking part in Denmark in the 27th congress of the Communist Party of Denmark. The delegation was met on its reutrn by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER OF DAY ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU101153 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague, 6 May (CTK) -- The CSSR president's order of the day on the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army reads:

Comrade members of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces!

Thirty-eight years have elapsed since the May uprising, with which the national liberation struggle of Czechs and Slovaks against the fascist occupiers culminated, and the Soviet Army -- at the cost of greatest sacrifices -- brought freedom to our country. This created conditions for its further development, for building a new, socially and, in the respect of the nationalities, just society.

Liberated Czechoslovakia has become a people's democratic state, which -- with the workers' class led by the CPCZ playing the decisive role -- has begun to gradually fulfill the revolutionary ideas of socialism, for which the best sons of both our fraternal nations have been fighting for decades.

The gratitude and respect of the Czechoslovak people forever belong to all who, with their heroic struggle against fascism both at home and abroad, made their contribution to our socialist present. They will forever uphold the memory of tens of thousands of Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives while liberating our fatherland.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance and the firm friendship between the people of the two fraternal countries, sealed in common struggle, remains an enduring legacy of the days of May 1945. It is the firm foundation of the CSSR foreign policy, the guarantee of the security of our state and of further successful socialist development.

A magnificant edifice, of which we can be justifiably proud, has grown in the years which have elapsed since the liberation out of the selfless and creative work of workers, cooperative farmers, socialist intelligentsia and all working people, led by the CPCZ, an experienced party devoted to Marxism-Leninism. Today, socialist industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the national economy constitute a mighty and dynamically developing material-technical base which enables us to evermore fully and comprehensively ensure the needs of society. The relations between Czechs and Slovaks and the other nationalities are developing on the Leninist principles of the policy of the nationalities. The unity of the people of Socialist Czechoslovakia has grown stronger. The living and cultural standards and education of our people have reached a high degree. These advantages of the socialist system are particularly prominent in the present period when confronted with the deepening crisis in the capitalist countries.

However, one must not lose sight of the fact that the building of socialist society has been taking place in complex international conditions. In recent years, the development of international events has been acquiring an increasingly dangerous character. The extremely reactionary militarist circles of imperialism, especially the United States of America, continue to escalate the struggle against all progressive and peace-loving forces. They continue a feverish arms buildup, speculate with military strength as an instrument for asserting their imperialist interests, and strive to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries.

The CSSR fully supports the Leninist policy of the Soviet Union and its peace proposal initiatives, aimed at a genuine relaxation of tension in international relations and at the development of peaceful international cooperation. It strives for realization of the proposals for strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and the world contained in the Political Declaration adopted at the January session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries in Prague.

At the same time, we realize that one of the decisive conditions for implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence and maintaining peace is ensuring a strong and reliable defense of socialism. Therefore the CPCZ and the CSSR Government are doing everything necessary to ensure our people's tranquil work, secure our socialist fatherland and maintain peace. Members of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, in unity with the working people, are permanently strengthening the country's defense capability. They are prepared, together with the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states, to ward off any attempt at aggression by imperialism.

Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

By a consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress continue developing the revolutionary legacy of the antifascist struggle of our people!

Raise your political vigilance, combat readiness, and all-round preparedness!

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, and the CSSR National Day, on 8 May 1983 at 2000 hours I order the firing of 20 artillery salvoes in the CSSR capital of Prague and in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava.

Long live and continue to strengthen the unshakable friendship and fraternal cooperation and alliance of the CSSR with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries and the firm combat bonds of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states!

MANY FIRMS FACE SHORTFALLS IN PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU161324 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 11 May 83 p 1

["HV"-signed article in column "On a Topical Theme": "Fulfilling Planned Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The economic development in the first quarter of this year, the results of which are known, was in essence in accord with the requirements determined by the annual state plan. Federal Statistical Office figures show that the plans for industrial and construction production were fulfilled and exceeded in the first 3 months of the year. The plan for goods transportation was fulfilled well and the plan for the procurement of some animal products was fulfilled successfully.

But the generally good results as regards fulfillment of the plan with respect to production volume must not lead us to ignore some serious, persistent shortcomings in our economy. Foremost among these is the fact that one-fifth of the industrial enterprises did not fulfill their planned tasks in the first quarter, and in the months to come even more enterprises will have to make up for the shortfall in the fulfillment of the industrial production plan. The nonfulfillment as regards deliveries for production consumption and operations is especially serious. Here, 37 percent of enterprises did not fulfill their plans. Problems also remain in foreign trade, particularly in trade with the nonsocialist states. In the first quarter, exports in this sector dropped 11.2 percent, compared with the same period last year. And since we wish to maintain a balanced trade with these states, we had to reduce imports from these areas by 13.1 percent. As opposed to this, trade cooperation with the socialist countries has been developing successfully on the whole.

GDR-USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS CONGRESS

SED Central Committee Greetings

AU131831 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 12th Congress of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship which opened today in Berlin.

Dear delegates and guests: On behalf of the SED Central Committee I convey cordial greetings to the 12th Congress of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship and wish it successful deliberations.

You are consulting at a time when our people are implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress with great energy in Karl Marx year. We are successfully continuing to shape the developed socialist society in the GDR and exert all our strength to secure peace and avert the danger of a nuclear war.

In a tested way the Society for German-Soviet Friendship contributes to winning the citizens of all classes and layers, all ideologies and denominations as active and conscious strugglers for friendship with the Soviet Union. This friendship is a guarantee for the further advance of our socialist homeland and the solution of the tasks in the eighties in the fields of economy, science, and culture, as well as national defense. It is one of the biggest achievements of our people.

The Soviet Union, our close friend and reliable ally, uses all its power and its enormous internaitonal prestige to secure peace, which decides on the happy future of our people and entire mankind. In this it can always rely on the unreserved support of the GDR, the countries of the socialist community and all progressive and realistically thinking people.

With the propagation of the peace policy of the countries of real socialism and the unmasking of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, the Society for German-Soviet Friendship makes an important contribution to the struggle for peace and mobilizes its members for the further universal consolidation of the GDR.

The proven tradition of its work also includes its contribution to deepening the comradeship-in-arms between the National People's Army of the GDR and the Soviet Army as well as its trusting links with the people of our country.

The SED Central Committee expresses thanks and respect to all members and functionaries of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship for their successful work.

With the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress the fraternal relations and the universal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975 reach a new and higher quality. This concerns all fields of social life and affects more and more working people of our country in their daily work.

Here the further development of scientific-technological and economic cooperation is of particular importance. Through specialization and cooperation, in particular in decisive national economic fields like microelectronics, robot engineering, or chemistry, the intensification of the national economies of our countries is accelerated.

By giving the best experiences of Soviet science from the USSR's industry and agriculture, the Society for German-Soviet Friendship can also in future contribute to strengthening the performance capacity of the GDR. This also applies to the propagation of the achievements of the socialist democracy and culture as well as to all the new things developed in the Soviet Union.

The SED Central Committee expresses the conviction that the Society for German-Soviet Friendship in the future will also stand its test in further implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress as a loyal comrade-in-arms of the party of the workers class.

The GDR Council of Ministers also conveyed a greetings address.

Mueckenberger Speaks at Congress

AU161351 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 83 p 3

[Report on address of Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, at the 12th Congress of the Society in Berlin on 12 May]

[Excerpt] The speaker discussed in detail the necessity of making the propagation and discussion of the peace policy of socialism the center of the political mass work of all basic units and the houses of the German-Soviet Friendship. In direct connection with that the aims of the psychological warfare of imperialism and of the reactionary chauvinist imperialist forces of the United States and other NATO states must be unmasked. He recalled the fact that from the October revolution, from the "Decree on Peace" to the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, intermediate-range missiles, and nuclear armaments in Europe there runs a straight line and that the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee contains an entire program for securing peace and disarmament. This also includes the constructive answer of Erich Honecker to the Swedish proposal on creating a zone free of nuclear bettlefield weapons in central Europe. The members and functionaries of the society are deeply satisfied with this constructive attitude.

"Let us spread the truth about this: The Soviet Union and with it the states of the socialist community are prepared to cooperate with all those who truly support peace," Erich Mueckenberger stated as being an important task of the friendship society.

In the next part of his report the president of the society discussed in detail the comprehensive propaganda work of the organization. In this connection he stressed that in accordance with its specific means and possibilities the main thing remains to help spread the best experiences in implementing the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress and to popularize the great progress and achievements of the Soviet Union in all fields.

The bezirke and kreise executive committees and the majority of the basic organizations have done much since the 11th Congress to continuously develop lecturing activity as an important form of propaganda work. At present there are over 1,200 speakers' collectives with nearly 10,000 propagandists. The society is, as Erich Mueckenberger stressed, greatly supported in this field by Soviet friends, in particular by the Embassy of the USSR and the general consulates. Many different forms and methods are developing, for example group talks, forums, and discussions at the Samovar.

Political talk is becoming more and more important. To prepare for the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR there were about 268,000 events and about 2,200 exhibitions were organized. In this connection Erich Mueckenberger underlined the industrious work of the 25 houses of German-Soviet friendship and the 1,569 friendship rooms which are developing into centers for exchanging experience. They have become places for friendly meetings, above all with Soviet friends. Through these examples he illustrated how the fraternal alliance with the USSR has become a cherished cause for all citizens.

Congress Ends 13 May

LD131955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- The 12th Congress of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship ended in Berlin on Friday with the election of the leading bodies of the society. The delegates once again elected Erich Mueckenberger as president.

A greetings address from the congress to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, was passed unanimously. In it the participants gave an assurance that they will do all they can to ensure that the organization contributes to further deepening friendship and cooperation with the country of Lenin, to the all-round strengthening of the GDR, and to the securing of peace.

In an address, the president, Erich Mueckenberger, thanked all the delegates, guests, and delegations from sister societies of socialist countries for their collaboration in the congress. The desire was expressed to fight together with the Soviet Union, with the other states of the socialist community, and with all forces for peace and the preservation and securing of peace.

In the 2 days of discussions on the reports and draft resolutions and on greetings addresses, 33 delegates and guests spoke. Workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, artists, politicians and veterans of work, men, women, and young people from all classes and levels of society, reported on the contribution which the members of the friendship society are making to securing peace and strengthen socialism, as well as to the propagation of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. They described their experiences in deepening the friendship between the GDR and the USSR.

In the greetings addresses from the sister societies from socialist countries, high esteem was expressed for the work of the 6 million members of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship for peace, friendship, and understanding between peoples.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND VIEWS ANDROPOV MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD131432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0234 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- "The elimination of the nuclear danger was, is, and will remain the main thrust of the policy of the Soviet state," a commentary in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says. Commenting on Yuriy Andropov's latest proposal for an agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe for both carriers and warheads, the newspaper writes: "Especially at a time when NATO is planning to deploy new U.S. first-strike missiles in Western Europe this year, this offer is of prime importance. It offers a chance to defuse the dangerous situation in Europe.

"The USSR and all the states of the socialist community consider the best and most radical solution to be complete liberation of our continent from all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. With its latest proposal, based on the principle of equality and equal security, the Soviet Union is now showing how it is possible to limit nuclear weapons in Europe and thus bring our continent a decisive step closer to total liberation from all kinds of nuclear weapons. It is also an expression of the intense effort to achieve an agreement with the United States in Geneva in the negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "The result of accepting this proposal would be the preservation of an approximate balance between the USSR and NATO, and at a much lower level than at present. It would also mean fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in the European part of the Soviet Union than before 1976.

"Anyone who examines this offer, which does justice to the legitimate security interests of both sides, objectively and without prejudice can come to only one conclusion: Implementing it will not creat unilateral advantage for anyone and will not put anyone at a disadvantage. Only those who want to deploy new U.S. missiles at any cost and thus upset the balance of power on both a continental and global scale clearly can reject it in their favor. They alone would then bear the whole responsibility if the Soviet Union saw itself compelled to take measures to preserve parity."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses: "It is the Soviet Union that from 1946 to the present day has unceasingly fought to make a nuclear war impossible. It was the Soviet Union that introduced dozens of relevant proposals in all the responsible international bodies. It assumed the unilateral commitment never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The other side need only follow this example to bring about a real ban on all kinds of nuclear weapons, because if nobody is the first to use nuclear weapons there can be no second or third strike. After all, it was the socialist states which, in their Prague declaration, suggested a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on mutual renunciation of the use of military force as a real alternative to the imperialist policy of political and military confrontation. This current offer to negotiate on equality of nuclear potential in Europe fits organically into the long series of socialism's peace initiatives.

"The GDR and all its citizens fully support these proposals," the newspaper writes in conclusion. "They add an important constructive element to socialism's peace offensive."

GDR, AUSTRIA ENGAGE IN JOINT VENTURES ABROAD

DW161109 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 May 83

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] Today, dear listeners, I'm reporting from Vienna. As every year, the Vienna festive weeks are taking place here -- a multitude of Austrian and international theater plays, concerts, ballet performances, and motion pictures from all over the world.

Economic relations betwen Austria and the GDR have developed rather satisfactorily. This is true from the GDR's viewpoint just as it is from Austria's. During the past 3 years, when world trade has suffered considerable setbacks, trade between Austria and the GDR has increased by 30 percent or more. Following favorable results during the first 4 months of this year, it is safe to assume that the growth rates in the two countries' trade will continue in 1983.

Austria has a great interest in trade with the GDR. This can be seen by the Leipzig spring fair in March at which more than 100 Austrian combines and medium companies had exhibits. I learned at the trade ministry here that Austria participates in about 100 international fairs a year and that its participation in the Leipzig fair is its biggest.

A special facet of trade between our two countries is the fact that more than 50 percent of this trade is handled on the Austrian side by one corporation -- Voest Alpine, the big state coal and steel corporation with a steel and rolling mill in Linz which during the past few years has extended its activities to constantly new branches, above all, to the construction of industrial installations.

As is known, the Voest corporation is building a steelworks, a highly modern converter steel plant, for the GDR at Eisenhuetten-Stadt. This plant will be completed next year. This is currently the biggest deal between the two countries and is worth billions. Voest built a heavy plate rolling mill train which is already in operation in Ilsenburg, and in Leuna it is now building a residue processing installation which will be of great value to the national economy.

On its part, Voest has taken over a license from Sket in Magdeburg. This license is for new technology for cement production, the so-called precalcination by which considerable energy is saved in cement production. The license contract between Voest and Sket is linked with an agreement on further joint development of the new technology, which seems to me to be particularly exemplary.

We also cooperate with Voest in the important and promising field of working on projects in third countries. We jointly built a cellulose factory in Cameroon, a refinery in Mauritania, a phosphate processing plant in Tunisia and a sugar factory in Iran, to cite just a few examples.

During the past few years, the CEMA countries accounted for an average of 13 percent of Austria's foreign trade. This might not appear very significant at first glance, but in as unstable a world economy as today's a secure share of 13 percent is a considerable stabilizing factor.

OSLO PAPER VIEWS STATUS OF GDR PEACE GROUPS

PM142300 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 May 83 p 9

[Trygve Wyller dispatch: "East German Peace Groups Growing -- Have Long-Term Objectives"]

[Text] Berlin, 10 May -- The authorities in the GDR do not dare intervene against the unofficial East German peace groups as long as the peace movement in Western Europe retains its strength and lends its support to the groups in the East. This is the view of the priest Rainer Eppelmann, one of the foreground figures in the peace groups in East Berlin, of the situation affecting him and his colleagues at present.

Rainer Eppelmann is in his forties and attaches great importance to the contacts he is now able to have with Western peace groups and with the Western press. However, he will not be coming to the major peace conference taking place in West Berlin this week. The conference organizers sent him and 41 other East Germans invitations by registered mail as early as March, but Eppelmann never saw the letter. None of the 42 invitations reached their addressees.

Eppelmann is the priest of an urban parish in East Berlin, where in recent years he has been behind a number of peace initiatives in stark contrast to the government's so-called peace policy. He regularly organizes peace services in his own parish and last year was behind an appeal for "peace without weapons" which collected more than 200 signatories, including the late Robert Havemann. The appeal called for nonnuclear status for the whole of Germany and for a nuclear-free zone in the whole of Europe.

Shortly afterwards Eppelmann was arrested after a peace service, but he was released 2 days later after pressure from leading figures in the East German Evangelical Church. It is estimated that over 50 percent of the East Germans belong to a church community, but there is some conflict about involvement in peace activities within the country's churches.

"Frieden Schaffen -- ohne Waffen" (Peace -- without weapons") is the German title of Eppelmann's peace appeal. On the way to a visit to his aprtment in the vicinity of the Samaritan parish in East Berlin a poster in the subway station at Alexanderplatz in the center of the East German capital made a strong impression -- "Frieden Schaffen -- auch mit Waffen" (Create peace -- also with weapons) is the slogan under a photograph of seemingly well-satisfied women soldiers standing behind heavy artillery.

Despite Eppelmann's emphasis that the peace activists in the East and West are dependent on each other it is impossible to draw parallels between the two movements. First and foremost there is an undoubted numerical difference. The various unofficial peace groups in the East have no organization. It is therefore difficult to estimate their membership, but the movement principally comprises smaller free-standing groups working inside the Evangelical churches in the GDR. In February 1982 in Dresden more than 5,000 people took part in a church peace conference, proof of the latent interest in the groups among church circles.

It is also this church involvement which for the time being at least has made the peace groups' existence legal. In the GDR all public activity is closely controlled -- apart from what happens inside the churches. This is the reason why it is possible for Eppelmann's parish to be holding at present an exhibition of antiwar photographs in the parish church. A quick look at the pictures shows that the exhibition would hardly have been allowed anywhere else in the GDR. One poster shows various military installations in West Germany. Alongside there is an unmarked map of the GDR with a text calling on the authorities to take steps to disarm -- and that this disarmament should include the nuclear arms which are known to be in East Germany but whose existence is not publicly known in the same way as in West Germany.

Rainer Eppelmann also arranges discussion groups with his parishioners once a month to discuss peace questions. The point of departure is always a Bible text which has the strategic function of making the arrangement legitimate.

Nor is there full political correspondence between the GDR groups and the Western peace movement. The reason for this is the close link between the peace groups and the church. The church's involvement for peace in the GDR is much older than today's struggle against against nuclear arms. Growing numbers of young Christians refused military service for reasons of conscience in the sixties and demanded, with support from the churches, more meaningful nonmilitary service than that offered by the state. It is in this Christian pacificism that Reiner Eppelmann has his roots. At the same time he also says that he has been influenced by the ecological movement in the FRG in the seventies.

The East German peace groups, therefore, claim that their concept of peace is wider than that often seen in the West European peace movement. They say that peace is much more than just the absence of Pershing II, cruise, and SS-20 missiles. The peace groups in the GDR are not, therefore, primarily an antinuclear movement. Their work seems more to aim at long-term mentality changes in East German society. They do not directly challenge the authority of the state at the political level but combat militarism under the umbrella of the churches and support the work for social justice and improved human relations. This is the opposition which is mysteriously growing up in the GDR alongside the absurd militarism on which the official East German peace committee bases its work.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Berlin (ADN) -- Herbert Weiz, GDR minister of science and technology, on Thursday received Professor Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, for a talk on research cooperation projects in the fields of microelectronics, robot technology, apparatus building, and long-range surveying of the earth. The sides also discussed a further deepening of cooperation between scientists of the two countries in important sectors of basic research for solving scientific-technical tasks of national-economic priority. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 83 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- Berlin (ADN) -- A protocol on cultural cooperation in the years 1983 and 1984 was concluded between the GDR Ministry of Culture and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art in Berlin on Thursday. The signing ceremony was attended by GDR Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffman, and by PPR Minister of Culture and Art Professor Kazimierz Zygulski. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 83 p 4 AU]

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA -- Berlin (ADN) -- The Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania held its 23d session in Berlin 4-6 May. "Measures were adopted which in the long run are to lead to a further deepening of cooperation especially in the fields of raw material and fuel purification, highly efficient technology, and equipment for machine building, including robot technology, microelectronics, chemical industry, and agriculture." On the occasion of the session Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk Secretary of State Mihail Florescu, head of the Romanian section of the commission. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 May 83 AU]

FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL IN PRC -- Beijing, 13 May (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the vice president of the GDR League of International Friendship, Paul Wandel, has arrived in Beijing. Paul Wandel will visit cultural, economic, and educational facilities in the Chinese capital and other towns in the country. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 13 May 83 LD]

SARLOS ADDRESS AT SCIENCE ACADEMY SESSION

AU111435 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 83 p)

[Address by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, at the 5 May session of the 143d general meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: "Istvan Sarlos: What We Need Is for Science To Aid Development Directly"]

[Text] On behalf of and at the request of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I greet the general meeting and wish the Hungarian Academy of Sciences successful work, Istvan Sarlos said in his introduction and then continued:

Our society is following the activity of scientific workers with increasing attention because it is from them that it expects an explanation of the phenomena of the world and nature. It expects to be prompted by them in taking steps that lay the groundwork for and determine prospects in socialist construction.

The Central Committee recently decided that in view of the experiences gained since 1980 it continues to regard the resolutions of the 12th congress and the Sixth 5-Year Plan as valid and accomplishable. In this, the party's leading body was encouraged by the fact that, despite the unfavorably changing and, to a considerable extent, uncertain circumstances, the policy we have been pursuing has stood its test; we have something to build upon. Even in the present world situation, the lasting values of our people's work justify a program that can be self-assuredly tackled: the attainment of our major objectives.

Prior to adopting our resolution, we requested the views and modifying proposals of our social institutions, including the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, on the planned resolution. The comments thus received confirmed the correctness of our basic stance and made the adoption of the decisions that have become known since then easier. On behalf of the Central Committee I take this opportunity to thank the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for helping in our work.

In 1980 the congress called attention to the fact that the resolution of the tasks assumed for the coming period would require serious efforts by everyone. Separately and together, the events that have taken place in the world since then have made and are making the fulfillment of our program difficult.

The Only Path

We can hardly influence environmental potential and international conditions, if at all. The method used perforce thus far -- reducing investments and further restricting consumption -- cannot be continued. There is only one path open to us: to make production efficient on the scale of the people's economy and exploit the obvious advantages of the socialist management and social order in practice more fully than previously.

The external situation has made what is our elementary duty even more emphatic: organized, disciplined, efficient, economical, and excellent quality work. In this situation, when preserving equilibrium is our constant and recurring task and when we look forward also to a further period of development that may soon unfold, for a Hungary of tomorrow and socialism, the role and significance of the sciences increases.

Proceeding from the existing contradictions, relying on the reality of the Hungarian society, and taking world processes into account, the role of the sciences is to make proposals concerning tasks that serve to overcome difficulties and make further progress. What we need is for science to aid development directly. If it is necessary and possible, research establishments suitable for the task should participate in resolving our continuously emerging production, organization, and management problems.

There was a time when politics expected the sciences primarily to verify and buttress its own social and economic practice. Returning to the Leninist homogeneity of theory and practice, the MSZMP regards ensuring the freedom and responsibility of research as one of the cardinal prerequisites for exploring, interpreting, and changing reality. It was on this principled basis that a fruitful cooperation was able to develop and has indeed developed between practice and science, between policy and the sciences.

The series of debates that have taken place at the general meetings of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in recent years constitute a good example of a scientifically exacting elaboration of current tasks facing society.

This year the Hungarian Academy of Sciences put on the agenda of the general meeting a highly important topic that affects society as a whole and can rightly be expected to be of public interest. The development of settlements considerably affects the efficiency of economic activity and the development of the living conditions and culture of the population has an impact on the unfolding of a socialist way of life and contributes to the development of our national culture and the safeguarding and passing on of our traditions and values. Because of all this, policy must also follow with particular attention and influence the development of settlements.

The system of settlements is undergoing constant transformation. Political and vocational decisions, the multidirectional development of society, international experiences, and the aspirations of citizens all play a role in this. Tensions that have accumulated in the last one or two decades are waiting to be dispersed.

We would like for the debate taking place here to foster the emergence of a settlement environment that combines traditions and new requirements and is humane and attractive. In their work to prepare a concept, our experts are striving to ensure that productive forces develop more proportionately in a regional sense and that prerequisites for social mobility and equal opportunity improve.

In elaborating all this more precisely, an important role devolves on the sciences as well. Their task cannot be confined to revealing the problems that emerge in the settlement development processes. The purpose of policy is to act, and that calls for participation in applying one's mind to them.

What has to be kept in mind in the elaboration of any plan is the fact that it involves the fate of people and the shaping of their living conditions. The measures that are to be implemented on the matter of settlements are long term in nature. It follows from their nature that they also create a dilemma, for both buildings and settlement structures -- not to mention the settlements themselves -- will continue to exist for decades and, whether they are good or not, the people of the given era will perhaps use them for several generations. Therefore, in elaborating plans, the traditions, customs, and future requirements of the communities concerned should be taken into consideration.

Something New and Lasting

Today one has the feeling at times that there are endeavors that favor a settlement system of cities and a settlement system of villages. The two types of settlements should not be pitted against each other. Both are necessary and both have their specific functions. Their development should be resolved simultaneously so that they take over the supply of the inhabitants of other settlements in definite respects. Up-to-date forms of development have already proved that it is not inevitable for a city to become inalienated from nature or that it should not be possible to urbanize a village. In elaborating plans, it should also be kept in mind that a settlement loses its peculiar and characteristic atmosphere beyond a certain -- as-yet unestablished -- magnitude in area and population.

For a long time, metropolises and even megalopolises were being built in all parts of the world. This process has stopped, however. It has become old-fashioned because according to experience such large settlements are unsuitable for the development of communities that regard the entire city as theirs. This danger was halted in our country in the sixties when measures were implemented to prevent the unsound further growth of the two million inhabitants of Budapest and when -- unfortunately, not always circumspectly -- a resettlement of industry in the provinces began.

We must expect that part of the population will take up employment in these cities and villages and not at their own place of residence for a long time. This makes it necessary, among other things, to modernize communications between settlements, so that a distorted proportion should not come about between the time required for commuting between one's place of work and residence and actual working hours.

The fashion can be followed in many respects, but it must be taken into account that following ad-hoc fashions and adopting seemingly modern solutions are not always practicable. For instance, let us consider the high-rise buildings that do not fit into the pattern of a few of our cities, buildings which, on the one hand, spoil the appearance of the city, and, on the other, hardly provide a pleasant home with an intimate atmosphere at -- let us say -- the 16th story. I could mention, however, the example of the so-called downtowns as well.

The centralization process of local economic, administrative, and social organizations should be reexamined. As a result of the modernization of public administration, a considerable number of councils have been merged, so that most of our settlements do not have a council today. However, the modernization of administration does not justify a concentration of all social, cultural, and spontaneously active civic organizations from the settlements to council seats and the deprivation from the majority of our settlements of the possibility for the social activity that forges together and sustains a local community.

The essence of what I am saying is: I am confident that the development and modernization of the system of settlements will result in something new and lasting not only with regard to settlements, but to the living conditions of their inhabitants as well. Permit me to note that these perceptions causing us to modify and enrich the methods applied to date in the development of settlements, as well as in other areas, have taken shape, to a decisive extent, precisely through scientific work, analysis, and criticism. Therefore, we request the continued aid of the sciences in also making the great task awaiting them, the building of a socialist society, and appealing life goal for the young generations.

A Partner in Politics

The sciences furnish indispensable help when they undertake to describe and analyze various processes of social coexistence and to signal phenomena.

Let the sciences be a partner in politics also in the sense that they engage in disputes over aspects of policy when they regard it as necessary and proper because they help by doing so. Conversely, by remaining silent they make it impossible to arrive at decisions that are mutually regarded as good ones. Our scientific policy is intended to ensure that we can work in an atmosphere of mutual and complete trust. On the basis of this trust, a frank disclosure and discussion of problems give far-reaching scope for the freedom of research.

We are convinced that the resources available for research and development are sufficient for the domestic sciences. However, in their apportionment and distribution, we must firmly differentiate between the outstandingly important and the average; indeed, we must even say when an area of research does not deserve further support. Still, steps in that direction can only be taken at the initiative of scientific institutions or on the basis of their recommendations and observations. We must take care that reorganizations do not become independent programs, but should be carried out only when the old forms are no longer suited to the new requirements.

An increasing number of our economic leaders seek the results of science, guidance, and help for the successful work of their own units. Increasingly scientific research lays the foundations for improving productivity and technological development today. We can say about entire sectors of production, from foodstuff production to electronics, that their development is inconceivable without extensive scientific relations.

Our Scientific Presitge

It can be regarded as certain that the Hungarian sciences, which have also earned prestige and respect beyong our borders, have had a considerable share and role in our foreign economic results to date as well. Corresponding to our country's favorable international standing, there is a perceptible demand and opportunity for taking better advantage of international scientific cooperation. May it suffice to recall a few successful recent international scientific congresses. Assuming responsibility for staging and successfully conducting such international scientific events is in the interests of the sciences, politics, and the economy alike. We know that these are subject to conditions, including the condition that our scientists and experts are able to regularly participate in such events abroad.

A comprehensive stimulation, orientation, and social representation of Hungarian scholarship, a constant regeneration of public life based on the inner democracy of the sciences, and a selection, production, and protection of scientific values and interests constitute a task that is not easy, but is, nevertheless, a fine task that can be undertaken with conviction. If necessary, let the academy tackle even debates to overcome the spirit of protecting unscientific and antiscientific interests, petty-minded interests alien to the sciences. The cultivators of the sciences can rely on a policy that promotes activity in this spirit and serves as a partner always ready for joint work, Istvan Sarlos said in conclusion.

NEPSZABADSAG ON PEACE EVENTS, DEMONSTRATIONS

AU161436 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian, in its issues from 6-10 May, carries several reports on events tied to 'peace month.'

NEPSZABADSAG on 8 May on pages 1 and 3 carries a 600-word Sandor Ambrus report, entitled "For the Future and For Life and Against Nuclear War! Peace Youth Festival in Budapest," on a 7 May youth demonstration ushering in a "peace month" in Hungary. Reportedly, the event began with a "peace seminar" attended by "hundreds of young people" on "what youth does and can do for peace." Then, "some 10,000 young people" marched from an assembly point to a Margaret Island peace demonstration, brandishing posters with slogans like "Peace Is Our Future," "Peace and Security for the World," and "Negotiations Agreement, Disarmament!" and singing songs like "Give Peace a Chance." The report notes that the demonstration grew to almost 20,000 people by the time it arrived on the island, as it was joined by "increasing numbers of older people," but it does not explicitly mention -- nor do the reports in the rest of the dailes -- that it was joined by an independent peace group as well, as was reported by some Western sources. "Several thousand" of the peace festival participants "confirmed with their signatures that they are prepared to struggle for peace and life" and "will do everything against the danger of nuclear war." There was also a draft of a "message of the Hungarian people to the Prague world peace meeting" circulated. The same issue of the paper carries also a 150-word MTI report, "The Provincial Events of the Peace Month," on events -- torchlight demonstrations, mass rallies, and "solidarity events" -- in Komlo, Salgotarjan, and Debrecen.

Preparations for the "peace month" began several days in advance. NEPSZABADSAG on 6 May carried a 120-word MTI report on the arrival on 5 May of a delegation of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee, led by Volf Sedykh, director of Progress publishers and member of the presidium of the committee, at the invitation of the Hungarian National Peace Council. The Soviet delegation was subsequently reported to have had talks with Hungarian Peace Council representatives, to have attended "peace month" events, and to have departed on 11 May. The paper also reports on 6 May the establishment of a "Youth and Student Committee" of the National Peace Council for the purpose of "initiating and encouraging acts manifesting the commitment of youth to peace."

On 7 May NEPSZABADSAG carries on page 1 a 1,100-word article by Barna Sarkadi Nagy, secretary general of the National Peace Council, entitled "The Spring Month of Peace," on the imperialist threat to peace, the significance of the peace movement, and "peace month" events, as well as a 650-word MTI report on a 6 May "extended meeting" of the National Peace Council on the tense international situation created by "extremist imperialist circles" and on socialist peace initiatives.

The 8 May issue of NEPSZABADSAG -- in addition to the report on the demonstration -- carries on page 1, attributed to MTI, a 350-word peace appeal issued on 7 May, on the anniversary of victory over fascism, by the association of Hungarian resistance fighters and antifascists.

On 10 May NEPSZABADSAG carries on page 1 a 700-word MTI report on a 9 May workers' mass peace rally on the anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism at the Arpad Szakasits cultural center of the Hungarian optical factory, including an address by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Peter Varkonyi on the grave dangers threatening world and mankind and another by the deputy chairman of the CSSR peace committee. On page 3 the paper carries a 300-word MTI report on provincial "peace month" events.

VERESS ON FOREIGN TRADE SITUATION, TASKS

AU161218 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 12 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Peter Veress on Our Foreign Trade Situation"]

[Text] The planning and budget and commercial committee of the National Assembly held a joint meeting at the parliament on Wednesday, which was presided over by Chairmen Jozsef Bognar and Rezso Nyers. At their deliberations, Secretary of State Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank, gave a briefing on the activity of the Hungarian National Bank and the guiding principles of credit policy and reviewed the development of international financial relations and related timely problems.

Subsequently, Peter Veress, minister of finance, informed the two committees members about the development of our foreign trade situation last year and 1983 tasks. He stressed in his report that last year foreign trade had to fulfill two tasks: first, to fulfill the contractual obligations assumed vis-a-vis the socialist countries and, second, to attain considerable assets in the turnover settled in convertible currencies to ensure a balance of payments equilibrium.

It is known that the international political and economic situation continued to deteriorate in 1982. In view of this, it can be regarded as a great result that, by adapting to the circumstances and the introduction of new economic organizational measures, our international solvency has been successfully preserved. Consistent with interstate agreements, our turnover settled in rubles has considerably increased and we have attained the necessary assets in our convertible accounts.

Dealing with this year's tasks, Peter Veress noted that our exports must be increased in all of our relations even in the era of stagnation of world trade, but that because of problems connected with achieving an equilibrium of the balance of payments, our imports must not increase. Therefore, the greatest task of both producing and foreign trade enterprises is to find and sell additional marketable export commodities. To this end, in addition to disposing of large volumes of export products, foreign trade and producer enterprises must pay attention to contingents of smaller value as well, because they contribute considerably not only to ensuring the necessary exports but also to broadening economic relations, he stressed. Tracking down new possibilities for commodity exorts is served, among other things, by the further development of the county commissioner system initiated last year by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The participants in the meeting emphatically stressed that increasing exports is the most decisive issue of Hungarian economic policy in the present period and will remain such an issue in the coming years as well. This corclusion is borne out, on the one hand, by the experiences of the past years and, on the other hand, by various theoretical calculative models, since not only the equilibrium of the balance of payments depends on an upswing of Hungarian exports, but -- what plays such a large role in the development of the people's economy -- possibilities for imports, investments, and the development of the standard of living and enterprise profits.

Following an extensive debate, the committees heard presentations. Mrs Attila Toth (Budapest), Mrs. Istvan Kovacs (Pest County), Laszlo Cselotei (Pest County), Istvan Szurdi (Budapest), Kalman Szabo (Budapest), Mrs Pal Novak (Heves County), Laszlo Radnoti (Somogy County), Irme Kiss (Borsod County), Imre Hajmer (Komarom County), and Janos Nics (Fejer County) spoke in the debate.

MARJAI URGES IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

LD170926 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- A session of the National Council of Hungarian Agricultural Cooperatives discussed last year's experiences and this year's tasks Monday. The session was addressed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, and Ervin Zsuffa, deputy head of department at the HSWP CC.

In his opening speech Jozsef Marjai said that the achievements of Hungarian agriculture can stand international comparison. The branch is able to counterbalance the more difficult economic conditions, and Hungarian agricultural producers are getting more capable for flexible adaption. Food industry made a highly considerable contribution to the stabilization of the country's economic situation and the preservation of international solvency. Producers rendered smooth domestic supply possible.

On the international economic situation Jozsef Marjai said: Although there are signs for recovery in certain fields of world economy, the general political situation does not encourage normal market processes. The establishment of an artificial economic environment for agriculture is not a feasible road in Hungary. As more resources cannot be provided, Hungarian farm production has to be dynamically increased by the better utilization of existing forces and capabilities.

In the coming period exports must be increased by means of better marketability. Hungarian farm units have to produce plants of higher quality than the European level.

As for meat production a greater emphasis must be laid on the development of cattle breeding. The demands of the foreign market, and its requirements as to the deadlines, species and quality must be duly met. These expectations must be conveyed to the producers partly by the system of economic regulators. The interest of producers must be maintained at all stages of production. He pointed out that subsidies cannot be increased and the actually given possibilities must be better utilized.

FINANCE MINISTER LECTURES ON SMALL VENTURES

AU131402 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 May 83 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Lecture by Istvan Hetenyi: New Organizational Forms"]

[Text] Under the title "The Tasks of the New Organizational Forms and Experiences of Their Operation," a 2-day conference organized by the National Center for the Training of Leaders began in Budapest. At the conference, leaders of enterprises and cooperatives will report their experiences with new forms of ventures since their inception and on factors able to aid progress.

In an opening lecture, Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi said that, up to the end of the first quarter of 1983, more than 13,000 new organizations have been founded, with the participation of almost 60,000 working people. Three-quarters of them are performing industrial and building work, and another characteristic fact is that two-thirds of those participating in the new form have retained their previous employment. According to expectations, the experiences show that small ventures are satisfactorily functioning in general and supplement well the large enterprise and cooperative structure. On the future of the new organizational forms, the finance minister stressed:

Those types are expected to spread that are capable of development without the macro-management and control organs overseeing them and applying various measures. And the demand on central economic management and regulation is to encourage the self-initiated adaptability [onmozsas] and market flexibility of these organizations.

Following the plenary meeting, the conference continues its group work.

OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC WORKING COMMUNITIES

LD141740 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] New types of undertakings have come into being in Hungary since the beginning of the 1980's. Their characteristic trait, as opposed to the earlier state enterprises, is that they satisfy the demands emerging in the economy more flexibly, more quickly and often with better quality. Probably the most characteristic ones among the new types of undertakings are the economic working communities within enterprises. They are created within the enterprises by special contracts between the enterprises and a group of its employees to carry out a certain job. How has this new enterprise form worked so far? This was asked of Laszlo Mikos, deputy head of the Chief Control Department of the Ministry of Finance by Barna Varro.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the reason for the recent quick growth in the number of economic working communities?

[Answer] In the first period, when the decrees on the new types of undertakings were being issued, I would say with a little humor that according to Hungarian mentality the great majority of Hungarians thought that a lot of money can be made here. Then, in the next, more sober period, it turned out that tax has to be paid too and hard work is needed as well. Returning to the question: Since the relation between accomplishment and remuneration is much more direct here, one can earn more for a given good quality production. This is indisputably so. In the ideal case this is good for the enterprise, for the individual, and for society, too, because where useful activity is concerned there is no cause to envy this extra income. It must also be said that there are working communities which have a different character, their establishment is permitted by enterprise management just to keep good specialists who would otherwise leave for better paid jobs in industrial spin-offs of agricultural cooperatives or in other places.

[Question] According to your experience, was it worthwhile creating these economic working communities? If yes, why?

[Answer] It was worthwhile. This can be stated unequivocally, although experiences so far are mixed. The unfavorable experiences call special attention to the importance of strict control. The favorable ones call attention to the importance of enterprising spirit in places where this used to be, well, in short supply. They offer services which had been unattainable earlier, and they make legal the half-legal or illegal activity in the second economy which has been carried on for many years. This is true even if there are still a number of unregulated bare patches in this field. [end recording]

MAGYAR HIRLAP ARTICLE ON WORK PERFORMANCE

AU131453 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 May 83 p 3

[Ivan Gador article: "Performance"]

[Summary] It is known that monthly average wages exceed 4,000 forints, but how much money people need, on the average, to live on is hard to ascertain. Only one thing is certain: Everyone always needs more than they have. Some people earn the extra amount, some try, some do not try, and some cannot even try. A mechanic acquaintance of mine belongs to the last category. He complains that although his basic hourly wages have risen each year, he now earns less than previously even in absolute terms, because his enterprise no longer has enough orders to justify overtime. Without it, he earns less than last year.

The official statement that "the standard of living of certain strata is deteriorating" applies in his case, but certainly does not in the case of workers of large-scale enterprises, as some people claim nowadays, who have numerous sources for extra earnings.

Still, my acquaintance would like to know why it is not possible to earn, in most cases, during normal working time, the amount needed for a normal subsistence. Of course, what people mean by that varies with almost every individual, with what they regard as their fair requirements. In any case, they cannot be reproached for increasing requirements. "It is a different matter, however, how just these requirements are, to what extent they are based on performance. And, if I answer this, I also answer the question why that money cannot be earned during normal working time, for the essence here is: The productive capacity of the Hungarian economy, the performance of most branches, has not improved by any means to the extent that the standard of living has improved in recent years. And now, when 'the standard of living of certain strata is deteriorating,' the competitiveness of the bulk of what Hungary can offer for export is not improving. As before, the same products are produced less expensively abroad than in our country. And this is one of the reasons that that money cannot be earned." To rectify this situation, we must improve the productive capacity of the Hungarian economy.

People who do so can take home even 9,000 or 10,000 forints a month. Of course, this does not apply to those who work willy-nilly at their jobs, only to save their energy for moonlighting in their leisure time for extra money. And some people are simply satisfied with their normal wages.

This will not end well, because each forint of income not earned by one's actual performance accelerates inflation. It could thus arise that not only those who work unproductively find it more difficult to pay for their dinner, gasoline, and color television set, but also those who earn considerably more for a truly good performance.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

LD161107 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- Led by Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos, a Hungarian delegation left for Moscow on Monday to attend the 19th session of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental cultural cooperation committee.

POLITYKA DEFENDS ITSELF AGAINST SOVIET ATTACK

AU161335 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 May 83 p 11

[Commentary signed '(M)': "Andrey Ryzhov on POLITYKA" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] AN EXTENSIVE ARTICLE ENTITLED "WHEN PEOPLE LOSE THEIR BEARINGS: ON SOME PAGES IN THE WARSAW WEEKLY POLITYKA" HAS APPEARED IN THE SOVIET WEEKLY NOVOYE VREMYA ISSUE NO 19 DATED 6 MAY 1983; (IT IS PUBLISHED IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES. THE POLISH EDITION, PUBLISHED IN WARSAW, BEARS THE TITLE NOWE CZASY). THE AUTHOR, ANDREY RYZHOV, CRITICIZES IN A RATHER UNPRECENDENTED TONE THE LINE OF OUR PAPER AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE CURRENT SITUATION IN POLAND AND THE NUMEROUS POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL DANGERS WHICH CHARACTERIZE THIS SITUATION.

Andrey Ryzhov has been monitoring POLITYKA ever since it reappeared after the declaration of martial law. Of the 13 POLITYKA articles quoted in NOVOYE VREMYA which we succeeded in identifying, 12 come from last year's issues, most of them in fact from the first issues published last year, during the first very complex months of martial law. Of the 18 quotations, 16 come from the above period of time, one from this year, and one we have not managed to place at all. The Polish-language issue of NOVOYE VREMYA has not reached us yet. We are basing ourselves on the text distributed abroad by the TASS agency. Therefore we are presenting our readers with a highly abridged version containing the most important fragments of A. Ryzhov's article. Those interested can read the full article in the latest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA. Andrey Ryzhov writes, among other things: "Solidarity lost. But the idea of 'pluralism, not socialism,' which had been imported from the West, did not go underground with the Solidarity extremists. In the columns of the weekly POLITYKA in late 1982, we read the following in an article by K. Toeplitz, one of its chief journalists: 'It is necessary once and for all to proclaim Poland as a land of pluralism of world outlook and political pluralism.' (footnote 1: This sentence from K.T. Toeplitz's article "Completely Cold," which was published in issue 30/82 of POLITYKA, reads: "At the same time, the concept of agreement -- no matter in what form -- is based on the idea of joint government. The point in this connection is not even of a coalition government, even though it is useful to extend the government base by including in it people with differing views. The point is that the very process of government and administration should take place in a way that respects the initiative [podmiotowosc] of our society and its representative bodies and all that which seems to have become an irreversible result of the '16 months,' namely that Poland is a LAND OF PHILOSOPHIC AND POLITICAL PLURALISM, UNITED ON THE BASIS OF THE REALISTIC CONDITIONS OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM.") This is no improvisation, no slip of the tongue in the heat of polemics. This is a stance."

Ryzhov says that there is no shortage in Poland today of "people who seize any opportunity to voice views that are alien to socialist society." In this connection, A. Ryzhov formulates the accusation that one article (by Andrzej Werblan) says that contemporary Marxism has paid rather little attention to spontaneous mass movements, "while Solidarity, as the article reveals, was such a movement, and not merely an organizational structure and a tool of a counterrevolutionary plot." The next accusation is aimed against our survey on political thought held last year: "POLITYKA opens a debate on its pages on the subject 'Is The Existence of Political Thought Possible in Poland?' The very way in which the question is expressed is ambiguous. Its ulterior political motive lies in the fact that this question can be answered either in the affirmative: Yes, it is possible; or in the negative, reaching the conclusion desired so much by many opponents of socialism: No, it is not possible, since socialism abolishes political though.

"Many political scientists and journalists took part in the debate, most of them revising and negating, from one standpoint or another, the Marxist-Leninist methodology of political analysis on social problems. As might be expected, they proclaim the need for an ideological tolerance restricted by nothing, by no class criteria -- in other words they proclaim the need for that same old omniverous pluralism of world outlook." Prof J. Wiatr's statement is criticized especially.

And here is a criticism on POLITYKA'S attitude toward the party's leadership role, the way Andrey Ryzhov sees it: "POLITYKA, which has the words 'Proletarians of the world, unite!' on its first page, regards it as normal to propagate views which are alien to proletarian, communist ideology. A whole series of articles is aimed directly at making the party either transform itself or to give up its leadership role in society. The following assessment of the PZPR was given in an interview for the Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci: 'The party has fallen apart and become intellectually and politically bankrupt; it is incapable of organizing society and leading the country out of the catastrophe, and still less capable of defending the state.' The months that have elapsed since that interview have not confirmed this categorical diagnosis. Having purged itself of many people ideologically and politically alien to it, the PZPR has averted catastrophe and defended the socialist state. Hybrids, hybrids, hybrids. Throughout this period of time, POLITYKA has offered its readers strange hybrids of scientific socialism and pseudoscientific, even at times downright antisocialist, concepts, as if deliberately trying to disarm the party. Thus, in its pages, J. Cegla has reproached the PZPR for 'not wanting to and not being able to stop penetrating all strata of society,' (footnote 2: This sentence from Jozef Cegla's article "December, February and What Next....," which published in issue 3/83 of POLITYKA reads: "Wishing to create conditions for genuine national agreements, the party does not want to and cannot abandon attempts to reach every social community. It must talk with each in a different way (listen to each in a different way).") Many articles in the weekly have regularly stressed the existence of an alleged contradiction between the authorities (which is invariably taken to mean the PZPR) and society. This counterposition is completely incorrect: Can one ignore the historical fact that it was under the PZPR's leadership that Polish society reached a high level of economic and cultural development while Poland adopted an important and honorable place in world society? This deliberate counterposition aimed at admitting that there is a contradiction is a 'clinical case.' One can give the party a prescription to 'reconcile it with society.' The following prescription, for instance: Consent to the primacy of spontaneity over the conscious activity of the masses led by the party, or the adoption of a 'new social philosophy' as recommended by Professor M. Stepien in POLITYKA and elaborated by Father J. Tischner, Solidarity's Catholic adviser, alongside Marxism-Leninism or without it." (footnote 3: In his review "A Meeting," which was carried by issue 32/82 of POLITYKA, Prof Marian Stepien writes: "Tischner's statement that in Poland the 'lack of philosophy dealing with man goes hand in hand with extreme sensitivity to man's affairs' (page 12) is rather VAGUE AND GIVES RISE TO MISTRUST, WHICH TURNS INTO A BASIC CRITICAL DISTANCE when one reads the view that Maksymilian Kolbe 'is a living embodiment of our Polish philosophy of man, one that is some part of our blood, but that has never been recorded to the end.'" (pages 11-12))

Another accusation: "It seems to me that POLITYKA is allergic to real socialism. It nearly always encloses these two words -- as, for example, DIE WELT or THE NEW YORK TIMES do -- in profoundly meaningful, arrogant quotation marks as if to shun something unworthy of Poland and the Poles. J. Cegla advocates the creation of the 'conditions for the resumption of dialogue which, on the basis of realism and renewed political imagination among all partners, will define a Polish model of the socialist political system approved by society.' As if Poland still had to begin building socialism and as if the socialism that has been built with all its merits and shortcomings were not a Polish model, but some kind of alien model imposed on the Poles from outside! This disastrous geopolitics."

In Ryzhov's view this is the most significant example: "...In unison with Western polit' al scientists who have put forward the formula 'Poland is the victim of postwar divisions in Europe,' J. Gawlik made a statement on this subject. He writes: 'The important conferences in Potsdam and Yalta predetermined [przesadzily] that as a society and as a people we have no alternative except to struggle for our existence and prosperity under the conditions defined by these conferences.... We should seek to have the Yalta agreements revised...' (footnote 4: This sequence in Gawlik's article read: "We must not forget today about the basic elements of the Polish fate from our republic's downfall through the costly attemps to resurrect it, from the independence regained in 1918 through those important conferences in Yalta and Potsdam, which predetermined the fact that as a community and society we have no other choice than to struggle for the existence and splendor [swietnosc] of our people under the determining conditions. THE ATTEMPT TO STIMULATE THE CONVICTION THAT THE OTHER POSSIBILITY ROOTED IN THIS CHOICE -- THIS POSSIBILITY HAS COME ABOUT THROUGH THE SOLIDARITY EFFORTS TO PROFOUNDLY CHANGE THOSE CONDITIONS AND IS IN FACT THE SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT'S MOST IMPORTANT TENET -- IS FEASIBLE SEEMS RECKLESS IN THE BEST OF CIRCUMSTANCES."
Gawlik's article contains no sentence cited by Ryzhov that "it is necessary to have the Yalta decisions revised." On the other hand, appealing to the people concerned to halt their boycott and resistance, he wrote in quite a different passage of his article:

"If we do not want to pull someone else's chestnuts out of the fire, if we do not want to offer our future and fate as a gift to those who are interested in keeping things in ferment and in canceling the 'civilization of Yalta' -- not through eventual negotiations, regarding its decisions, among the authors and signatories of the Yalta agreement, but through the doomed-to-failure opposition of our people, who have been tried to a great extent and who have been in serious danger for a period longer than just since yesterday -- and if we do not want to intensify those trials and to make those dangers even more real, then there is no other reasonable possiblity for us than to accept and to succumb to the situation not through opposition, but through action. Through action to which there has been no reasonable alternative so far.")

"Once again I cannot refrain from a direct comparison. Reflections on the subject of the unenviable lot 'imposed on Poland by the Yalta conference' are a favorite theme with the traitor of the Polish people, Z. Rurarz, former abmassador of the PPR to Japan, now touring the United States as a guest.

"D. Passent hints: 'You do not have to be a Marxist or a specialist in dialectics to see that history is constant movement, that its mills grind slowly but irreparably and that the Vienna and Versailles treaties disintegrated, although those who signed them believed that they were decreeing the order for eternity.' A more than transparent hint.... (footnote 5: The next sentence in Passent's article read: "Treaties change, but Poland must exist because its existence must not be put at a risk." (POLITYKA, issue 1/82)

"The same D. Passent sets off for Tokyo, interviews Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and publishes the interview in the 5 March 1983 issue. The minister extols the common U.S. and Japanese views 'on such values as freedom and democracy, the market economy, and free trade,' justifies Washington's militarist course, and tries to discredit the new Soviet peace initiatives and cast aspersions on Soviet foreign policy in general. In a postscript to the interview the POLITYKA editorial office basically agrees with the anti-Soviet thrust of S. Abe's remarks, asserting that it is necessary to 'more objectively assess the problem of the world equilibrium of forces.' (footnote 6: The exact wording of this sentence is: "In this case, too, it seems desirable to take an objective view instead of postulating that only one side should stop arming itself. While publishing Minister Abe's interview, with all due respect we wish to note that disarmament is a bilateral and even multilateral process and that ADDRESSING POSTULATES ONLY TO ONE SIDE MISSES THE TARGET (POLITYKA issue 10/83) Some 'objectivity....'"

A. Ryzhov's article is long, runs to about 12 pages of typescript and criticizes a large group of POLITYKA authors -- our own authors and guest authors -- from Oriana Fallaci's interviewee through Agnieszka Osiecka (it should be noted that POLITYKA did not publish the Fallaci interview, which, as is her wont, was not authorized and which was published in March 1982 by EUROPEO. THE WASHINGTON POST and other papers, because we were unable to obtain permission to publish it). Because as we think Ryzhov's quotations do not always render what our authors did really write we have taken the liberty of publishing in the footnotes the full quotations as they were published by POLITYKA. It could be that our journalists are at times clumsy in using quotation marks, but this also happens to A. Ryzhov.

(Footnote 7: uppercase passages in footnotes by "M")

YOUTH'S DEATH SUBJECT OF INQUIRY BY PROSECUTOR

LD162146 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Warsaw 16 May -- A district prosecutor's office in Warsaw has been conducting an inquiry into the causes of death of Grzegorz P., 19, who, being under the influence of alcohol and with bodily injuries, was detained by militia officers May 12 and sent to hospital, spokesman for the militia Warsaw Headquarters reported today.

On May 12 after 5 P.M., militia officers detained two drunk men who were behaving aggressively in the castle square in Warsaw. They were Cezary F., 23, and Grzegorz P. Owing to Grzegorz P.'s highly aggressive behaviour and his bodily injuries, the militiamen called an ambulance which took him to the headquarters of the Warsaw ambulance service in the city centre. On the way Grzegorz P. behaved aggressively and the ambulance crew had to use force to calm him down. After medical examination, Grzegorz P. was qualified for hospitalization, but was released at his mother's firm request, confirmed in writing.

Late in the evening on May 13, Grzegorz P. was admitted to hospital. Despite an immediate surgery, which revealed internal injuries of the abdominal cavity, and intensive medical care, he died on the following day.

The inquiry is to find out, among other things, the circumstances in which Grzegorz P. received the injuries which caused his death.

JARUZELSKI MUST LIBERALIZE TO FEND OFF ATTACKS

PM161130 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14/15 May 83 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Triple Threat Against General Jaruzelski"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- The purges in movie circles (with the removal of Andrzej Wajda from the "x" group leadership) which I discussed some days ago are another illustration of the disastrous situation existing in relations between the government and the intellectuals.

Decisions like the one outlawing the Journalists' Association (replaced by a puppet organization), the elimination of the actors' association, and the suspension of the plastic arts association, the failure to revive the writers' and movie directors' associations combined with measures such as he ousting of the Polish theater's two main directors have created a terrible atmosphere.

There is reason to wonder why the authorities are following this course. The first explanation is that they are following the Andropov line in this sphere, too, and that, although they want practical reforms, especially in the economic sphere, they are determined to carefully control everything connected with propaganda and ideology.

If this is the case it is an inconsistent attitude, because it is an illusion to hope for increased economic efficiency if the spheres of communication and creation are kept on a tight rein.

There is another explanation: A Polish journalist, who, moreover, enjoys favor, told me sadly that the government team was "of course in favor of liberalization but against a real national accord." Indeed, some signs suggest this. But it is important to add that the Polish intellectuals themselves bear some responsibility for the situation. They have not shown a very developed political sense, preferring to chew over dashed illusions rather than seek realistic solutions.

The Three Opposition Factions

But if the present team has scarcely succeeded in this sphere, what are the methods proposed by its adversaries within the party? There are three main groups:

1 -- Those who are against liberalization and accord: In this group everything is simple. It contains Mr Grabski and Mr Kociolek, the ambassador in Moscow, whose cause is obviously linked with the authors of the NOVOYE VREMYA article, themselves struggling against Mr Andropov. A fraction of the party apparatus follows them.

2 -- The nationalists: They are recruited from the former anti-intellectual and anti-Semitic "supporters" of General Moczar, who has just recently been eliminated. They are supported by a small group of apparatchiks and especially by a small section of the security services.

3 -- Those in favor of workers' control, the advocates of egalitarian and rather demagogic theories: They are apparently in favor of a degree of accord but not of liberalization. Some people see a prominent government figure as the inspiration behind this group. It is they who are behind the branch trade unionists (as if by coincidence linked to the party "hardliners" before 13 December) who offered Mr Walesa a tactical agreement last week.

Indeed, both sides are prepared to make pacts with the devil either to secure the return of trade union pluralism (Mr Walesa, a section of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, but not Cardinal Glemp), or to eliminate the ruling team and replace it (a major section of the party apparatus, branch trade unionists, and many leaders of Pax, the pro-communist Catholic association). This disparate collection is united for a time under the banner of a demagogic and egalitarian workers' control.

These three groups, different as they are, have just simultaneously launched a convergent attack on General Jaruzelski and Mr Rakowski -- an attack illustrated by the NOVOYE VREMYA article, by the publication of Gen Moczar's "diaries" by a West German weekly -- diaries which attack some members of the existing team -- and finally, by the attempt made by the pseudo- "joint trade union front."

In this situation Gen Jaruzelski and his friends have only one chance of saving themselves and Poland with them, and that is by drawing breath, implementing a more marked liberalization, and moving toward the beginnings of national accord.

That may be made easier if the pope's visit leads in July to the end of martial law and at least a partial amnesty, structured cooperation with the church, an expansion of the government to include Catholics in particular, worker and regional self-management, the speeding up of economic reform, the passing of a more democratic electoral law, and the bestowing of greater authenticity on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the new trade unions.

But this speeding up process also depends primarily on reaching a modus vivendi with the intellectuals. Of course it is not possible to go too far: A minister told me in this connection that, if they did go too far, "Gen Jaruzelski would immediately be regarded by our allies as a new Dubcek, but he would be a Dubcek, what is more, without any real popular support." But it is certainly possible to improve the atmosphere.

GLEMP BEGINS VATICAN VISIT; DELEGATION NAMED

LD161414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, began today a several-day visit to the Vatican, all of which will be devoted to the preparations for John Paul II's visit to Poland.

With the Polish primate are the following: Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw, Bishop Herbert Bednarz of Katowice, and Bishop Kazimierz Majdanski of Szczecin.

Cardinal Glemp and the bishops accompanying him were met at the airport by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio for special missions; Prelates Janusz Bolonek and Jozef Kowalczyk from the Vatican Secretariate of State; and other representatives of Polish clergy in Rome. The primate of Poland was also met by Jerzy Kuberski, minister plenipotentiary and head of the mission for permanent working contacts between the Government of the PPR and the Holy See.

ANTI-POLISH PROPAGANDA CENTERED IN FRG

LD161632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0455 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] If you look at a map showing the centers dealing with anti-Polish propaganda you cannot fail to notice that they are concentrated in the FRG. The same notes are increasingly being struck in statements by politicians of the ruling CDU-CSU coalition. The anti-Polish course of the West German right is conducive to the activization of revisionist and revanchist forces in the country and, even worse, introduces new elements that destabilize the European order. These activities have a multidirectional character -- from the questioning of the Oder and Neisse border, through attempts to weaken Poland's international position, to supporting antisocialist forces in our country and attempts at individual blackmail with regard to Poles settled on the ancient western and northern Polish lands that were recaptured after many centuries under the German yoke. At a time when leading West German politicians are unceremoniously demanding the recreation of the reich within the 1937 borders, the former Solidarity leader, now a private person, thanks them for the help rendered to Poles. Moreover, he is not doing so only on his own behalf, he said, but on behalf of his fellow Polish citizens.

The West German weekly DIE TAT draws attention to the nature of the help for Poles emanating from the FRG. The weekly says that Poles are not only receiving parcels from the FRG, but provocative letters are enclosed in them or sent separately.

The author of the article quotes the content of letters sent by the association of resettled farmers, which threaten Poles with expropriation without compensation. Letters of similar content are also sent to Polish offices. A letter to one of the parishes in Suwalki Voivodship questions the legal validity of the Poland-FRG treaty. The authors of the letter say that the 1970 treaty signed in Warsaw did not abolish territorial sovereignty of Germany within the borders embracing Polish western and northern lands.

Whose favor did the former Solidarity leader want to win with his thanks? Who does he see as possible allies in the resumed game for a return to the front pages of newspapers? Or perhaps his thanks published in FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU were to be only an expression of gratitude to the Herbert Hupka clique for calling him the man of the year? The price of gaining popularity is high, and it does not befit a Pole to pay it.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

LD170928 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by [name and title indistinct] (?has arrived) on a 2-day working visit. In the afternoon the Soviet visitors met with Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Gdansk.

POLISH-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC TALKS END

LD141028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Polish-Romanian economic talks concerning cooperation between the two states' ministries of metallurgy and engineering industries have ended in Warsaw. Cooperation between automobile industries, aviation, shipbuilding, and other industries was discussed in detail. At the end of its stay in Poland the Romanian delegation, led by Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry, was received by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP MEETING ON CEMA, HU VISIT

AU141955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/5/1983 -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on May 14.

A report was examined on the stage of preparation of the draft documents of the summit economic conference of the CMEA member countries.

The Executive Political Committee approved the activity carried out so far by the Romanian delegation, on the basis of the mandate entrusted by the RCP leadership, and reasserted the resolve of the RCP and of the Romanian state to further act for the thorough preparation of the conference, starting from the need to improve the activity of this body, to allow for a better collaboration among the member countries, for a joint settlement of questions, of those related to the supply with the needed energy and raw materials, to specialization in production, in particular, and others.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the special importance Romania attached to the collaboration within CMEA and highlighted that it sould be based on the principles of equality and non-interference in domestic affairs and should ensure the progress of each national economy, a rapproachement of the economic development of the respective countries, the creation of conditions for the resolution, with joint forces, of certain complex issues for the world economic life, in the domain of modern science and technology included. The Executive Political Committee appreciated that the fulfilment of these objectives would enable the CMEA member countries to more actively participate in the development of economic exchanges and cooperation, to make an ever more important contribution to the successful building of socialism in CMEA member countries and, at the same time, to their intensified participation in the international division of labour, in the international economic collaboration.

The Executive Political Committee established that the Romanian delegation should work for an as fast finalization as possible of the documents of the conference, so as to pass, in the shortest possible delay; to the organizing of the summit meeting of the CMEA member countries, taking into account the peculiar importance of this organization for the socioeconomic development of all the member states.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined and approved, inter alia, the proposals concerning organization of medical assistance for money. In response to the requests of the population, the new regulations provide that the medical assistance for money shall be given, on request, in sanitary units or a the patient's home, organized directly by the Ministry of Health. The ambulatory medical assistance for money shall be provided within special polyclinic dispensaries by sanitary personnel working in sanitary units, the medical and pharmaceutical higher education and the medical research units, after or before their work hours, as well as by retired doctors nominated by the sanitary directions. Convalescents and people recovering from various illnesses will benefit by distinct sanitary units as well as by the relevant sections within the existing units and by sanatoriums organized to this end.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on May 14, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visit of friendship Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, paid to Romania over May 5-10.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang which, through their very good results marked a highly significant movement in the evolution of the bilateral relations opening up new prospects to developing the lasting friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee stressed with satisfaction that during their talks the RCP general secretary and the secretary-general of the CC of the CCP reached important understandings regarding the more powerful promotion of the productive cooperation between the RCP and the CCP, the intensification of contacts and exchanges of experience on a party and state line, in the spirit of mutual confidence, esteem and respect, being firmly convinced that this will encourage the general expansion of the traditional Romanian-Chinese relations, and further strengthen the friendship and collaboration between the two peoples.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out with satisfaction that during the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue the joint will was reiterated to confer ever larger dimensions and an ever richer content on the productive manysided collaboration between Romania and People's China, in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields of activity, on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism, full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in home affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance.

The conviction was expressed that the further amplification of this close collaboration was to the benefit of both peoples, of the successful socialist construction in Romania and China, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Stress was also laid on the significance of the thorough exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang on the current international situation, which brought to the fore the identity or closeness of the viewpoints on the main questions approached.

The Executive Political Committee particularly appreciated the two parties' and countries' resolve to take action, together will all democratic and progressive forces, to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to extinguish the hotbeds of conflicts, for the settlement by peaceful means, by negotiations of the disputes among states, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, for the building of a climate of detente and security, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Executive Political Committee was also appreciative of the two parties' determination to actively cooperate for achieving a new-type collaboration in the revolutionary movement, among the communist and workers' parties, for a new-type unity, grounded on full equality, on each party's independence, on the observance of each party's right to independently elaborate its political line in accordance with the concrete conditions in which it carries on its activity.

The Executive Political Committee stressed with particular satisfaction the two party leaders' agreement on furthering the top-level dialogue which has played a decisive role in steadily deepening the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration.

Fully approving the results of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang, the Executive Political Committee set measures for the carrying into effect of the understandings covenanted which make a new and valuable contribution to the development of

the friendly cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and the People's Republic of China, both bilaterally and internationally, to the benefit and in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism, of the assertion of the policy of independence, collaboration and peace in the world.

PROTOCOL ON PRICES, TARIFFS SIGNED WITH USSR

AU161819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/5/1983 -- Talks were conducted in Bucharest between the delegations of the State Committees on Prices of Romania and the USSR, led by the chairmen of these bodies, Ion Tulpan and N.T. Glushkov respectively.

On the occasion, information was exchanged on the methodology of internal price setting in the two countries, on the actions of scientifically substantiating the system of prices and tariffs, basic instruments of ensuring a harmonious functioning of the mechanism for the planned management of socialist economy.

At the end of the talks, the heads of the two delegations signed a protocol on collaboration between the two bodies for 1983.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK CP LEADER FLORAKIS

Arrival 12 May

AU121958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1983 -- Kharilaos Florakis, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, arrived in Bucharest on May 12, in the evening, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. Kharilaos Florakis is accompanied by Orestis Kolozof, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, head of the international Section of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece. The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU131853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/5/83 -- During the interview on May 13 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and Kharilaos Florakis, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, reference was made to the relations of friendship between the two parties, and the wish was highlighted to develop them.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kharilaos Florakis expressed the two parties' determination to work for the expansion and deepening of the traditional relations between Romania and Greece, for the consolidation of friendship and good neighbourliness between the Romanian and Hellenic peoples.

The exchange of views on current international issues and on questions of the communist and working-class movement pointed to the deep-going revolutionary transformations occurred in the world as well as to the need for a strengthened solidarity and collaboration among the communist parties, among all the progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the resumption and furtherance of the process of detente, peace and respect for national independence, for the settlement, in the peoples' interests, of the major issues facing mankind nowadays.

It was considered that peace and security called for actions toward halting the arms race, cutting down military expenditure, passing to tangible measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular. In that context, concern was shown over the continual arming of the European Continent, and the need was underlined to stop the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe, to withdraw and destroy the ones in place, and to pass to the general disarmament of the continent.

Emphasis was placed on the high importance the relations of collaboration in the Balkans, and the transformation of that region into a zone of good neighbourliness, confidence and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons have for the cause of European security.

The significance was stressed by common agreement of the intensification of efforts for the liquidation of underdevelopment, the establishment of a new economic order apt to favour the settlement of the problems facing the developing countries and provide conditions for the bridging of the wide gaps between the rich and the poor countries.

The necessity was brought to the fore of strengthening the cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties on the basis of respect for equality of rights, for each party's right to independently elaborate its political line, tactics and strategy, without any outside interference.

The talk passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding.

Kharilaos Florakis is accompanied by Orestis Kolozof, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, head of the International Section of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece.

The interview was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Departure 14 May

AU141902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/5/1983 -- Kharilaos Florakis, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist party of Greece, who paid a visit to Romania together with Orestis Kolozof, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, head of the foreign affairs section of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, left Bucharest on May 14 in the morning. The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO TURKISH PAPER

AU161030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview granted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Turkish daily MILLIYET on 12 May in Bucharest]

[Text] Question: Mr President, please tell us what impact your forthcoming visit to Turkey will have on Romanian-Turkish diplomatic and trade relations and what concrete results one can expect from this visit. Will you, esteemed President Nicolae Ceausescu, present a number of proposals in the political and trade fields?

Answer: I am looking forward with great pleasure to my visit to Turkey following the invitation addressed to me and President Kenan Evren's visit to Romania a year ago.

I would like to state that the political, economic, and other relations between our countries have shown strong development in recent years. Actually, one can say that our relations have been quite long-standing and that, with the modern development of our countries, they were placed on the lasting foundation of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Relations between Romania and Turkey have shown a strong development in recent years on this basis. This is illustrated by the fact that trade exchanges between our countries have increased by about 50 million dollars compared with 1975, reaching the figure of almost 200 million dollars; and we envisage a further expansion for this year. At the same time there were frequent contacts between our state leaderships and governments as well as between our citizens in the economic, scientific, cultural, and tourist fields. We have also achieved a better cooperation between our countries' representatives at the United Nations and other international bodies in solving complex problems of the international life, to the benefit of all peoples and in the interest of detente, national independence, and peace.

I would like my forthcoming visit to Turkey to open up new prospects for developing comprehensive cooperation between our countries. During this visit I intend to exchange detailed views with President Kenan Evren on bilateral issues, to find new ways and means to expand production sharing and cooperation in science and culture, in accordance with interests of both countries and peoples.

At the same time we will undoubtedly exchange appropriate views on the complex problems of international life and I am convinced that we will jointly reach common conclusions on the need to strengthen our international and bilateral cooperation.

Question: Your Excellency, please tell us about the evolution of bilateral relations following the agreements reached during President Kenan Evren's visit to Romania.

Answer: In my answer to your first question I spoke of the upward course of economic relations and the development of comprehensive cooperation between our countries. During President Kenan Evren's visit to Romania in the spring of 1982 we established a number of agreements on economic cooperation. One could say that, in the short time since then these agreements have provided a good basis for expanding relations between our countries. I would like to mention here, among other things, the joint construction of a refinery and other projects in the energy fields as well as the establishment of a broad cooperation framework in transportation. All this has made it possible to envisage a powerful expansion of economic exchanges for 1983 and to start negotiations on new industrial projects in important fields for the socioeconomic development of the two countries.

As I have said, I hope that during my visit to Turkey I and President Evren will draw a balance sheet of these achievements and establish appropriate measures for future cooperation projects.

Question: Mr President, one of the basic elements of peace and stability in the Balkans is peace between Turkey and Greece and the resolution of the Cypriot question. As a Balkan leader, how do you see the resolution of these problems and what can Romania do in this respect?

Answer: Romania has advocated and firmly advocates the development of new relations of cooperation between all Balkan countries. Romania speaks out for overcoming all misunderstandings and resolving problems through negotiations, since this is in accordance with interests of all states and of overall cooperation in the Balkans. In this respect, we would like to find ways and means leading to a comprehensive cooperation in the economic, energy, transportation, cultural, and other fields. We also attach particular importance to turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free area, without foreign military bases. In this respect, improving relations between Turkey and Greece, overcoming certain misunderstandings and attaining a lasting cooperation between them on the basis of good-neighborliness would have a great importance for the entire activity to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Likewise, we deem it necessary to do everything to resolve the Cypriot problem through negotiations, by ensuring Cyprus' independence and sovereignty.

As far as Romania is concerned, it maintains good relations with all Balkan countries and it carries out a steady activity to improve cooperation between Balkan countries. During my forthcoming visit to Turkey and talks with President Evren, I hope to jointly find ways and means to take new steps toward a peaceful cooperation in the Balkans and toward a zone of peace and friendly cooperation between all states in this part of Europe.

Question: Mr President, as you know, the UN General Assembly is currently discussing the Cypriot problem. There is a proposal for withdrawing the Turkish troops from the island. But as you know, there are also Greek troops on the island. Do you believe that there can be another solution aside from a troop withdrawal from Cyprus?

Answer: Romania has advocated and firmly advocates the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus. We believe that a political solution and the ensurance of Cyprus' independence and sovereignty can only be achieved by withdrawing the foreign troops. This will create the proper framework for the problems of coexistence between the two communities to be resolved by the Cypriots themselves.

Question: Mr President, do you not think that a solution should be found before withdrawing foreign troops from Cyprus in order to avoid a repetition of the initial situation in the wake of such withdrawal?

Answer: Of course, each problem can be resolved in several ways. What I have in mind is the final solution. Of course, one may find various intermediary solutions which should increase trust between the two communities and lead to attaining the final goal. This, however, is for the directly involved parties to decide. They must agree on the ways and means leading to a final solution. It is difficult to anticipate how this activity will proceed in detail.

Question: Since your untiring activity for a climate of understanding, cooperation, and peace in Europe and throughout the world is well known, we would like you, Mr President, to present to our readers your country's position on one of the key problems of the contemporary world -- namely, disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. What can you tell us about negotiations under way to reach an agreement on the deployment of intermediate missiles in Europe?

Answer: As is well-known, a state of extreme tension exists in international life. We witness an unprecedented intensification of the arms race and an annual increase in military expenditures while the production rate stagnates or even decreases in many countries around the world.

It is obvious that the allocation of ever greater financial and material means to armaments creates many difficulties for each country and even hampers the adoption of appropriate measures for their socioeconomic development. There are also a number of military conflicts; countries are resorting too easily to force and the threat of force; and the policy of maintaining and redividing spheres of inluence continues to be promoted.

All this results in many forms of cold war contradictions manifesting themselves in international life.

Indeed, the key problem of our contemporary age is disarmament, primarily nuclear. We believe it necessary to do everything to halt the arms race and proceed to reducing military expenditures and armaments, beginning with nuclear ones, in order to attain a balance of power at the lowest possible level. This balance between the two sides should not be attained through new armaments, but rather by radically reducing existing ones.

We are particularly worried about the situation in Europe. We have here the two military blocs. The largest number of armaments and almost all nuclear weapons are concentrated in our continent. The deployment this year of intermediate missiles and the development of existing ones would considerably increase the danger of a nuclear war in Europe, something which would mean the destruction of the entire continent and would actually lead to a world war with unforseeable consequences.

Therefore, Romania firmly speaks out against the deployment of the new missiles. We believe that we should reach an agreement leading to reducing the number of existing missiles as a first step toward withdrawing all nuclear missiles and ensuring a nuclear-free Europe.

We are aware of the fact that this goal can only be attained by strengthening trust between the two sides and through gradual concrete steps, which should take into account the interests of the European peoples and avoid creating an advantage for one or another side. However, regardless of how these measures may be attained, we believe that, first of all, we must prevent the deployment of new missiles and do our best to open up the road of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

In this respect, we attach great importance to the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation. We believe that its proceedings should be speedily concluded and that it should convene a conference on trust and disarmament, thus ensuring the development of comprehensive cooperation between European countries, in order to create a united Europe based on respect for the social system and independence of each nation and on active cooperation for each country's socioeconomic development. This is a prerequisite for a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: Mr President, you are one of the theorists of the concept of world peace. In this context, allow me to ask you the following question: Do you believe it possible for a country belonging to a military bloc to maintain a neutral position or adopt an independent attitude?

Answer: The existence of military blocs is a direct result of the cold war period and of tension in international life. I must, however, mention that, as far as the Warsaw Pact is concerned, the need for its dismantlement along with NATO is included in the very concept of its creation.

We believe that military pacts are anachronistic and that it is high time to act to overcome the military blocs and attain new relations on the basis of principles of equality, respect for independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

We know that the abolition of military blocs is a long process. That is why the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact held in Prague at the beginning of this year has advanced the proposal on starting direct talks between the two military blocs and even concluding a treaty on nonuse of force between them. I believe that such negotiations and such a treaty would make an important step toward disarmament and increasing mutual trust, in view of the fact that most armaments and almost all nuclear ones are owned by the two military blocs. Therefore, a transition by the two military blocs to reducing armaments would play a decisive role in the entire policy of disarmament and peace. At the same time, we advocate action to continuously diminish the role of the two blocs until their final dismantling.

I believe that any country, even a member of a military bloc, can and must have its own policy, which should take into account its own interests and the interests of cooperation with other states on the basis of the aforementioned principles. Moreover, I would like to state that membership in one or another military bloc does not presuppose a commitment without reservation to a policy of confrontation; on the contrary, in my opinion, if a country belongs to one or another bloc, it should act against the policy of confrontation and armaments and for a policy of peace and cooperation among all states.

Question: Your Excellency, the world is currently facing a severe economic crisis. In your opinion, what is the characteristic feature of the present crisis and what action should both Eastern and Western countries take to counter its effects and ensure the socioeconomic progress of all peoples?

Answer: Indeed, the international economy has considerably worsened in recent years. The economic, monetary, and financial crisis, which has actually become a structural crisis, with great social, political, and moral implications, is forcefully felt throughout the world. Practically speaking, all the countries feel the effects of the economic crisis in varying degrees and forms. It is, however, particularly strongly felt in the developing countries, whose situation has worsened even more, and as a result the gaps between poor and rich countries have widened. Similarly, as is known, as a result of the crisis unemployment has reached unprecedented levels in certain countries, including, or perhaps especially, in the developed countries.

I want to mention the fact that the world economic crisis has been particularly aggravated by monetary policies, especially the policy of high interest rates, which means that the developing countries are forced to pay usurious rates of interest, so to speak, for the credits they take out. That explains the fact that those countries currently have debts amounting to over $600 billion.

The problem now is to overcome this very grave economic situation. There are many discussions under way, and many suggestions. There have been some negotiations -- the North-South negotiations -- between rich and poor countries, but so far without result. At their meeting this spring the nonaligned countries adopted an extensive program concerning world economics, particularly the situation of the developing countries.

In these circumstances, we believe that economic and financial problems must be approached at an international level, because the economic crisis cannot be solved unless the problem of underdevelopment is solved, a new monetary system devised, interest rates radically cut, and measures adopted to permit economic recovery and to permit all the states to carry out productive activities and economic exhanges on an equal basis. Naturally, this is not just a question of East and West. All states, and I repeat, the developing countries in particular, must be permitted to actively participate in devising solutions serving all interests.

Means must be found for extending effective and substantial aid to the developing countries, for establishing a new world economic order based on equality and equity, and for ensuring the developing countries' access to science and technology; an equitable ratio must be ensured between the price of raw materials and manufactured products, and restrictive barriers and measures must be lifted from international trade.

Romania has come up with various proposals along this line, such as completely canceling the debts of the poorest countries and cutting down on the debts of a certain category of poorer ones. In view of the complexity and gravity of the economic situation, only radical, or even revolutionary, measures can help rapidly mend the economic situation and permit economic recovery; that is in the interests of all the states, both developed and developing, both in the West and in the East.

The world economy is becoming increasingly interdependent, so that problems can only be solved through an equal and equitable cooperation among all states.

Question: Your Excellency, you will soon be the guest of President Kenan Evren. We would appreciate it if you would send a message to the Turkish people through our paper.

Answer: As I said in my answer to your first question, I am looking forward to my meeting with president Evren, and to renewing my acquaintance with the interests and efforts of the friendly Turkish people in their socioeconomic development.

Through your paper, I want to convey to the friendly Turkish people best wishes for success in their socioeconomic development, for prosperity, happiness, and peace!

MILITARY DELEGATION CALLS ON ALGERIAN OFFICIAL

AU171035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Algiers AGERPRES 17/5/1983 -- A Romanian military delegation headed by Lieutenant General Dr Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence, secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army, now visiting Algeria, called on the general secretary of the Ministry of Defence of Algeria, Colonel Mostefa Belloucif.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI TOURISM MINISTER

AU121808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1983 -- On May 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Avraham Sharir, minister of tourism of Israel, who visits Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial message and the best wishes in behalf of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Thanking for the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent, in turn, a salute to the Israeli prime minister.

During the interview the sides exchanged views on the stage attained by the prospects of the Romanian-Israeli economic relations. The sides considered that possibilities existed for expansion of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Israel, of the trade exchanges as well as in the field of tourism, to the advantage of the two countries, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The sides also tackled certain international problems, in particular the Middle East developments. In the context the sides considered that there is a need for action to be ta en for passing, as early as this year, to direct negotiations conducive to a global solution to the conflict in the region, to the interest of all the peoples in the zone, of international peace and security.

President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that under the new circumstances action has to be taken for calling an international conference for the Middle East, under the UN aegis, with participation of all parties concerned, inclusive of the PLO, the USSR, and the USA and other states that can make a contribution to solving the conflict in the zone. The fact was shown that a global just and lasting solution in the zone requires the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the settlement of the Palestinian issue with creation of an independent Palestinian state, and secured existence to all the states in the zone.

The Romanian head of state pointed out the important part played for a global solution to the Middle East situation by the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, by conditions that should be created for enabling the Lebanese people to solve by itself its domestic problems and to become once again a sovereign and independent state.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Nicolae Gavrilescu, Romanian minister of tourism, attended.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU161930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/5/1983 -- Official talks started at the palace in Victoria Square in the afternoon of May 16 between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dato Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the relations between the two countries, and views were exchanged at length on the current stage of the bilateral economic collaboration. Possibilities were examined of expanding and strengthening the mutually advantageous cooperation.

The talks are attended for Romania by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister; Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Lucian Dragut, secretary of the Council of Ministers; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Tudor, deputy minister of machine-building industry; Alexandru Dobre, deputy minister of transport and telecommunications, and other officials, and for Malaysia by Mohd. Adib bin Hj Mohd Adam, minister of information; Tan Sri Zakaria bin Hj. Mohd. Ali, secretary-general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ahmad Faiz bin Abdul Hamid, ambassador of Malaysia to Romania, and other officials.

RIBICIC, HU YAOBANG 10 MAY DINNER TOASTS

Ribicic Toast

LD101647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 10 May 83

[Toast by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the formal dinner on 10 May in honor of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- "I am very pleased, Ribicic said, "at being able to greet you warmly in our midst and to wish you a cordial welcome, to you dear Comrade Hu Yaobang, as well as to your associates with whom you have arrived on an official friendly visit to our country.

"We would like you to feel the sincere friendship of the Communists, working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and to feel well in our country.

"We are convinced that your visit to the SFRY and talks with us will be a fresh and further incentive to the promotion of comprehensive Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation. We believe it is very important that we continue in the future to nurture the practice of meaningful and mutually useful exchanges of views between the LCY and the CPC, between our countries, at the highest level as well as at other political levels.

"We note with particular pleasure that cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, and Yugoslav-Chinese relations in general, have been developing successfully in the past few years. Following President Tito's visit to China in 1977, there has been an intensive development of political relations between the two parties and countries at every level and in many spheres.

"The LCY and the CPC as well as our two socialist countries, Yugoslavia and China, implement in practice a cooperation based on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and mutual respect as well as taking into consideration the differences in internal development and in international positions. We are convinced that friendly cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, between the SFRY and the PRC, will continue to develop successfully and comprehensively on these foundations. This is in the lasting interest not only of our peoples but of better international understanding and equitable cooperation, social progress, and the consolidation of peace and development of socialism in the world.

"In present conditions, in view of difficult world economic circumstances and the development needs of Yugoslavia and China, closer economic cooperation between our countries is very important, and for this significant possibilities exist considering the economic and natural potentials of Yugoslavia and China. For this reason we must, by mutual efforts and endeavors further improve and promote our economic relations.

"Significant possibilities for the promotion of mutual cooperation also exist in other spheres, such as for instance those of science, education, and culture.

"We in Yugoslavia know very well the revolutionary path of the CPC which has achieved, in exceptionally complex conditions, successes of historical significance and which has acquired precious experiences in the construction of a new socialist society.

"With the victory of the revolution, the autonomy and independence of the Chinese people have been realized and ensured and the era of the construction of socialism in China has been ushered in. Your revolution is one of the most significant component parts and factors of the altered picture of the present-day world, of its deep socialist transformations.

"We highly appreciate the efforts you are making with the aim of speeding up your country's economic and social progress. On the basis of the creative and critical summing up of experience gained so far in the construction of socialist society, your party is boldly charting the new vision of the construction of modern socialist China, with a developed material base, with socialist democracy, ethics and culture. We are following with great attention, understanding, sincere sympathies and best wishes your efforts to implement these aspirations gradually in practice, in line with the objective conditions. Your experiences are not only significant for your country but, further afield, for us.

"The present-day world is one of exacerbated and opposed attitudes and confrontations. International relations are encumbered by many crises and major problems; in practice, they are in a deep crisis which seriously threatens peace and progress in the world. The situation is all the more difficult because, along with the increase in international tension, the world economic crisis is constantly deepening. Unfortunately its resolution cannot be discerned. All this most severely affects the developing countries.

"The lack of progress in settling existing international problems and crises, despite the fact that their causes are well known, is particularly alarming. This places a greater responsibility on all countries, especially all peace-loving countries and all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the world, for the efforts to overcome such a situation by struggling for peace, security and cooperation in the world, for respect shown for every people's inalienable right to freedom and independence, for halting the arms race without delay and for disarmament, for a new, more equitable international economic order, for the elimination of hotbeds of crisis in the world in a peaceful way and by opposing the policy of force and of the divided world, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all other forms of domination and hegemony, and for the democratization of international political and economic relations.

"Together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia builds its fundamental and permanent orientation in favor of the policy of nonalignment on the conviction that the necessary conditions for the peaceful, free, and unhindered development of all countries can be created only through deep democratic changes in international relations, both political and economic.

"At their recent conference in New Delhi, the nonaligned countries clearly reaffirmed all these aspirations and established the lines of their activity in favor of the relaxation of international tension, peace, independence, disarmament, and development in the world.

"As is well know, the SFRY is very actively working within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, in the UN, and in the course of its international activity in the direction of settling all the acute problems in international relations.

"Significant activity is pursued in this direction by the LCY and other organized socialist forces of our country within the framwork of its broad cooperation with the communist, socialist, social-democratic and other progressive and democratic parties and national liberation movements in the world.

"Proceeding from its historical experiences and orientations, and understanding all the complexity of the present-day struggle for peace, social progress, and socialism, the LCY consistently pursues a policy of developing comprehensive cooperation on an equal basis with all progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world. In pursuing this policy, the LCY strictly adheres to the democratic gains of the workers' and communist movement, because to do so is in the deepest interests of the working class, of all the nations and countries, of cooperation on an equal basis of social progress and of socialism."

"Despite the difficult conditions in which the struggle for progressive social transformations is being waged, socialism as a world process is continuing to consolidate and progress. The wealth of contents and forms of the struggle for socialism and its construction in individual countries throughout the world also testifies to this. Existing differences in the paths of socialist development not only do not represent an obstacle to cooperation in implementing the goals of the construction of socialism, they are a significant prerequisite for the expansion of socialist forces in the world. They enrich socialist practice and experience to which every country, party, and movement makes its valuable contribution. In view of this, it is of exceptional significance that the right of every party and movement to formulate independently its strategy and tactics of the struggle for socialism is respected. This is our point of departure for participating in the voluntary international cooperation of progressive forces, and our contribution to international solidarity in the struggle for socialism and peace in the world."

"The LCY believes that it is making the greatest contribution to the struggle for socialism by developing socialism in its own country. By proceeding from this the LCY devoted the greatest attention to the development of socialist self-management and the consolidation of society's material base. In this connection, we pay particular attention to consolidation of the role of the working class and all working people in decision-making on all fundamental issues of our social development. The LCY is also very committed to implementing the economic stabilization policy and to the resolution of other well-known current problems which we have recently been facing in our development. These are the basic tasks set us by the 12th LCY Congress, which now represent the main content of the LCY's activity. Regardless of all the difficulties -- which are not small -- we are consistently continuing along the path of the development of socialist self-management, consolidation of brotherhood and unity of equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, of independence and nonalignment -- a path which the LCY laid down in its program a quarter century ago and whose architect for decades had been Tito," the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said at the end of his toast, and extended to Hu Yaobang and other high-ranking Chinese personalities once again a cordial welcome, with the wish that they might acquaint themselves with the achievements of the working people of Yugoslavia and with the conditions in which they live and work.

Hu Yaobang Reply Toast

LD101817 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 10 May 83

[Reply toast by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at a 10 May dinner given in his honor by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Replying to Ribicic's toast, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said:

"Heroic Yugoslavia is a country which I have wanted to visit for a long time.

"I remember, during Comrade Tito's lifetime, the LCY sent me an invitation to visit your country. However, at that time my visit could not take place. It is both a great honor and a pleasure for me to be able to carry out today this significant task entrusted to me by the CPC and by the Chinese people, as well as to realize my long-standing desire.

"As far back as the beginning of the forties, in the whirlwind of the antifascist war, our two parties and peoples were interested in one another and nurtured sympathies for one another. At that time we were in Yenan, and many Chinese Communists and partisans followed with feelings as co-fighters the Partisan war waged under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, led by Comrade Tito. Thanks to the grave and persistent struggle our two countries fought successfully, one after the other, for independence and liberation and took the road of socialism. Similar fighting and joint revolutionary ideals link us closely together, and this has given our friendship a particularly firm foundation. Though the relations between our two parties had for some time been under the shadow of misunderstanding, the moment this misunderstanding was eliminated and lessons from it learned, our sincere friendship began to develop dynamically.

"We admire you for having in the complex postwar international situation -- by resisting strong external pressures and by overcoming many difficulties -- progressed decisively and unswervingly along the socialist path, and for having transformed a once poor and backward Yugoslavia into a happy socialist country that is flourishing, and in which all nations and nationalities live in brotherhood and unity.

"By persisting in independence and autonomy, by marching boldly in search of new models, and by liberating yourselves of rigid dogmas and harmful models, you have invested immense efforts in the construction of socialism having its own characteristics. You have created the system of socialist self-management and, on the basis of practical experience, you are continually improving and developing this system. The socialist system is a great and new thing. While being formed and developed, this system can demonstrate powerful vitality and immense advantage and make new life in socialist countries more prosperous if the universal truth of Marxism is combined with the concrete practice of every country.

"Your country is a founder member of the Nonaligned Movement. It consistently adheres to the correct policy of this movement and has made a great contribution to its development and consolidation. In this way it has won the broad esteem and respect of the peoples of the entire world. The Nonaligned Movement has already become a significant political force on the present-day international scene. It has played and will continue to play an important and positive role in the struggle for the preservation of peace in the world and the defense of national independence, and against imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism. The Chinese party, government, and people resolutely support the Nonaligned Movement, and will continue to do so.

"In the international communist movement you firmly follow and defend the principle that every party has the right to independence and autonomous development of its line and policy, as well as the principle of equality of all the parties and of mutual noninterference in internal affairs. You are one of the precursors of the establishment of interparty relations of the new type in present-day historical conditions.

"Having again come to understand the revolutionary practice of Comrade Tito and your party, Comrade Mao Zedong, in the seventies, said: 'Tito is as strong as steel,' because the first ideogram of the translation of the name 'Tito' in the Chinese language stands for 'steel.'

"These words of Mao Zedong's are a living and pictorial expression of the Chinese party's and people's high assessment of the steel-strong revolutionary will and firm principled stand of the great Marxist, Comrade Tito, your party, and your peoples.

"After comrade Tito's death, you, continuing Tito's work and relying on collective wisdom, are leading your nations and nationalities into a united struggle to overcome difficulties on the road of progress and to win victories with complete self-confidence. You have fully adhered to Comrade Tito's well-known statement that your strength lies in unity, in the resolve to build self-managing socialism, and in the readiness always to defend the gains of your revolution even at the price of the greatest sacrifices. The 12th LCY Congress, which is of historical significance, has already been inscribed in history as the congress of unity and of the continuity of the revolution. We wish the Yugoslav peoples even greater successes in the struggle for the realization of the tasks set at the 12th LCY Congress.

"Your party has a glorious history, wealth of experience, and numerous virtues that are suitable for us to study and learn from. The aim of our visit is to convey friendship, study experience, exchange views, and strengthen solidarity. We are convinced that we will undoubtedly attain this goal through our joint efforts," Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said.

CULTURE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR 13 MAY

LD131723 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 13 May (TANJUG) -- A 3-year program of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia which sets out the forms of contacts and activities of scientific, educational, and other institutions, as well as of professional associations of writers, translators, publishers, and so on was signed in Moscow today. This program significantly broadens and enriches the forms of cooperation envisaged in the agreement between the two countries for the period until 1985.

The program of cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR for the current year and for 1984 and 1985 was signed by Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR Milojko Drulovic and Soviet First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Viktor Maltsev.

GRLICKOV COMMENTS ON YUGOSLAV-GREEK RELATIONS

LD132355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Athens, May 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Greek relations are traditionally good and the two countries have broad possibilities for the further expansion of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field, Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency member Aleksandr Grlickov has told the Athens pro-government daily ELEVTHEROTIPIA.

The constant promotion of bilateral relations does not mean that there are no open questions between Yugoslavia and Greece, said Grlickov, but they must not be an obstacle to the development of good neighbourly relations and should be settled through patient efforts of both sides.

We consider that prospects exist for the wider opening of the frontiers, said Grlickov, and the creation of conditions for the free movement of the two countries' citizens and increased bilateral trade.

Yugoslavia views positively the creation of nuclear-free zones, said Grlickov, and considers that in the foreseeable future they may become a reality in some parts of the world. The process of consultations on the path conducive to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans have already started, and is developing positively, the Yugoslav leader assessed.

Grlickov said that Yugoslavia is also engaged in endeavours for the turning of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace. He considers, however, that in the near future it will not be possible to achieve the desired results since the problem of the Mediterranean is a European problem at the same time, and the problem of European security is at the same time the problem of international security. Grlickov said that closing the door by the EEC to non-members does not lead to European autonomy or its unity in relation to the countries from which the Continent of Europe wishes to become independent.

According to Grlickov Greece and Yugoslavia can and ought to solve the existing open questions only by peaceful means.

MINIC REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS POSITION

LD162001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Split, 16 May (TANJUG) -- Three years have passed since we lost Comrade Tito and we can say that Yugoslavia's international position has been retained at the same level as in his lifetime, though there have been forecasts that this position would weaken. This was stressed by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee, in his speech on our country's position and activity in international relations made in Split this evening at the political forum of the Split Municipal Committee of the Croatian LC.

Pointing out the significant role which Yugoslavia plays in the Nonaligned Movement as manifested at the seventh summit in New Delhi, as well as the role which our country plays in the group of the nonaligned and neutral countries at the CSCE, the United Nations, and in other international organizations, and in our bilateral relations whether with great powers, European countries, or developing countries, Minic noted that our country maintains such a position in international relations thanks to our entire internal development which has transformed us, under the leadership of the LCY and other subjective forces, from a backward country into a medium-developed country. Even the West acknowledges this, denying us some privileges which developing countries enjoy.

Explaining the reasons which, despite unfavorable political and economic trends in the world, have ensured a significant position in international relations for us, he pointed out that one of the most important reasons is that associated labor has demonstrated, through the system of self-management, its ability to adapt to the difficult conditions of economic activity in the world, though we must accept the criticisms that we decided on this adaptation later than necessary and, therefore, this adaptation is also more difficult for us under the present conditions. Milos Minic pointed out the stability of our society that even under such conditions and despite the difficulties which we have had in the country, including the instability brought about in Kosovo and the phenomenon of various kinds of nationalism, the same firm international position has been maintained. He pointed out the need to persist with the stabilization policy and the goals of economic policy which should improve and strengthen our internal economic situation.